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| **COVERING BOTH GLE’S AND CCSS**  **(State correlation is not a perfect match-What make them the same….what makes them different?)**  3.1.3. Identify lines of symmetry and reflections, rotations and translations of geometric figures.  **CC.6.G.3** Draw polygons in the coordinate plane given coordinates for the vertices; use coordinates to find the length of a side joining points with the same first coordinate or the same second coordinate. Apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.  3.1.4. Use rectangles as basic shapes to model and develop formulas for finding the area of triangles, parallelograms and trapezoids.  **CC.6.G.1** Find area of right triangles, other triangles, special quadrilaterals, and polygons by composing into rectangles or decomposing into triangles and other shapes; apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.  3.2.6. Use and describe concrete strategies for finding the volume of rectangular solids and cylinders.  **CC.6.G.2** Find the volume of a right rectangular prism with fractional edge lengths by packing it with unit cubes of the appropriate unit fraction edge lengths, and show that the volume is the same as would be found by multiplying the edge lengths of the prism. Apply the formulas V = l w h and V = b h to find volumes of right rectangular prisms with fractional edge lengths in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.  **CC.6.G.1** (noted on crosswalk but not a match in content-see above)  Not linked in crosswalk but looks like a typographical error should be linked to:  CC.6.G.4 Represent three-dimensional ﬁgures using nets made up of rectangles and triangles, and use the nets to ﬁnd the surface area of these ﬁgures. Apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.  3.2.7. Use measurement to examine the ratios between corresponding side lengths of scale models and similar figures.  **CC.6.G.1** Find area of right triangles, other triangles, special quadrilaterals, and polygons by composing into rectangles or decomposing into triangles and other shapes; apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.  3.3.8. Select and use appropriate strategies, tools and units to estimate and solve measurement problems involving length, perimeter, area, volume, capacity, mass and weight.  **CC.6.G.1** Find area of right triangles, other triangles, special quadrilaterals, and polygons by composing into rectangles or decomposing into triangles and other shapes; apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.  3.3.9. Use ratios to convert between customary units of length, mass, capacity and time.  **CC.6.G.2** Find the volume of a right rectangular prism with fractional edge lengths by packing it with unit cubes of the appropriate unit fraction edge lengths, and show that the volume is the same as would be found by multiplying the edge lengths of the prism. Apply the formulas V = l w h and V = b h to find volumes of right rectangular prisms with fractional edge lengths in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.  **CC.6.G.3** Draw polygons in the coordinate plane given coordinates for the vertices; use coordinates to find the length of a side joining points with the same first coordinate or the same second coordinate. Apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.  **CC.6.RP.3d** Use ratio reasoning to convert measurement units; manipulate and transform units appropriately when multiplying or dividing quantities.  3.3.10. Use ratios and powers of 10 to convert between metric units.  **CC.6.RP.3d** Use ratio reasoning to convert measurement units; manipulate and transform units appropriately when multiplying or dividing quantities. |
| **COVERING BOTH GLE’S AND CCSS AND SCIENCE INTEGRATION**  **GRADE-LEVEL SCIENCE CONCEPT 6.1.a.**   1. Everything is made of matter. All matter has mass and takes up space (volume). Mass differs from weight in that it is unrelated to gravitational forces.   CC.6.G.2 Find the volume of a right rectangular prism with fractional edge lengths by packing it with unit cubes of the appropriate unit fraction edge lengths, and show that the volume is the same as would be found by multiplying the edge lengths of the prism. Apply the formulas V = l w h and V = b h to find volumes of right rectangular prisms with fractional edge lengths in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.  6.1.a SCIENCE GLE:   1. Explain that density is a ratio of mass to volume. Use density to identify elements or separate mixtures.   CC.6.RP.3d Use ratio reasoning to convert measurement units; manipulate and transform units appropriately when multiplying or dividing quantities. |
| **GLE’s but not CCSS**  3.1.1. Classify sets and subset of polygons using the relationship of the sides (length, parallel and perpendicular) and angles (types and measure). **CC.5.G.3** Understand that attributes belonging to a category of two-dimensional figures also belong to all subcategories of that category. For example, all rectangles have four right angles and squares are rectangles, so all squares have four right angles.  **CC.5.G.4** Classify two-dimensional figures into categories based on their properties: Classify two-dimensional figures in a hierarchy based on properties.  3.1.5. Recognize the relationships among radius, diameter, circumference and area of circles and develop formulas for finding circumference and area based on these relationships. **CC.7.G.4** Know the formulas for the area and circumference of a circle and use them to solve problems; give an informal derivation of the relationship between the circumference and area of a circle.  **??** 3.1.2. Make and test conjectures about polygons and congruence using side and angle relationships and describe the results in writing.-not found in ccss grades 3-8-closest one found **CC.6.G.3** Draw polygons in the coordinate plane given coordinates for the vertices; use coordinates to find the length of a side joining points with the same first coordinate or the same second coordinate. Apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems. |
| **CCSS but not GLE’s**  **\*\*\*There appears to be a typographical error for** CC.6.G.4 Represent three-dimensional ﬁgures using nets made up of rectangles and triangles, and use the nets to ﬁnd the surface area of these ﬁgures. Apply these techniques in the context of solving real-world and mathematical problems.  **This CCSS not linked in crosswalk documents. CC.6.G.1 is repeated in the document which appears to be an error is analyzed. It is probable that it should read that the following GLEs link to CC.6.G.4 not CC.6.G.1:**  **CT.7.3.2.6 Identify and/or draw two-dimensional representations of three dimensional geometric solids using nets, cross-sections, front, side and top views to solve problems.**  **CT.7.3.2.7 Use two-dimensional representations of rectangular prisms, pyramids and cylinders to determine surface area.** |